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Editorials

Dean Palm And The Spirit of Change

DURING last year's Farm and Home Week, we were introduced to the "Challenge of Change." Since that time we have become aware of a dynamic, new spirit of change in the College—not only in the work, but in the attitude.

The student body—the group usually attributed with spirit—is not the responsible party in this case. The generators are in the administrative arm of the College of Agriculture—and particularly, the Dean, Dr. Charles E. Palm.

The March, 1959 issue of the *Countryman* carried an article about Dr. Palm who was then three months away from officially becoming Dean. At that time Dr. Palm expressed a strong desire to get to know students better. We are glad to report that this was a lot more than a campaign promise.

Last spring, Dean Palm initiated what is developing into a series of luncheons attended by representatives or heads of most of the departments and student organizations in the College. The second in this series was held on October 14th.

As luncheons go, this one was pleasantly informal. Table conversation ranged from the Quemoy-Matsu situation to the terrible World Series upset. Dean Palm said a few well chosen words and left the floor open for some extremely thought-provoking dis-

cussion. It was agreed that another informal meeting would be held later in the year.

As we left the luncheon we felt that this was part of a new open door policy in the Dean's office. Perhaps this is as close as the Dean of a large college can come to the traditional Sunday afternoon open house of the Mr. Chips era.

Another example of Dean Palm's "Mr. Chips policy" involved the *Countryman*. The Dean asked for the opportunity to meet the *Countryman* Board of Directors and he was invited to the first monthly Board meeting.

Dr. Palm emphasized that he did not want to "spy," but simply wanted to become more familiar with the *Countryman's* operators and operations. This type of familiarity hardly breeds contempt. If anything, it promotes deeper understanding and mutual respect. It might serve as a model for other deans.

Before we entered Cornell, we thought that getting to know the Dean was part of college life. After seeing the size of the University, we came to the conclusion that this was impossible. Dean Palm has renewed our faith.

E. L. R.

Science, Science Everywhere But Don't Forget To Think

THE UNITED States is competing in the world, and with Russia in particular, for highest honors in the field of scientific achievement. U.S. school systems on all levels are finding it necessary to revise curricula, teaching methods, etc. and to introduce new programs aimed directly at training more and better scientists earlier in life.

Students on the elementary school level are now learning scientific concepts that only five years ago were not introduced until high school. Various science programs, both in and out of school, have been instituted to captivate the young high school student's interest and channel it in scientific directions.

Such initiative is imperative if we are to hold our own in this scientific world, and, certainly, it is to be admired. But a possible shortcoming of this worthy endeavor must be recognized and avoided.

A not-so-unusual result of extensive science education at a young age is antagonism toward the "humanities" subjects, such as English, history, art, and music. All that can result from such antagonism is a one-sided individual with a distorted perspective.

In our desire to be first in this ever-expanding scientific universe, we must take care that our people retain their identity as human beings. They must not only be allowed but must be encouraged to expand their horizons to other fields, even if only on a superficial level. We must guard against producing the machine-like characteristics of a one-track mind.

J. E. B.

CONGRATULATIONS:

to Phyllis Scesney '63, winner of the 1960 Alpha Zeta Scholarship Key. First awarded in 1934, the Scholarship Key is presented each year to the student with the highest scholastic standing in the freshman year of a four year agricultural curriculum. The award of \$200 was presented to Phyllis, who has an average of 87.9, by Ronald Pedersen, chancellor of the Cornell Chapter of Alpha Zeta, an honorary-social fraternity.



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A Paid Editorial

Does Ag-Dom Have A Future?

What is Ag-Domecon Council?

Ag-Dom Council is the student government organization for the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics. Its function is to coordinate the student activities on the Upper Campus.

The official body is made up of 18 representatives elected from the student body, and 18 club representatives. The Council meets once every two weeks and the meetings are open to the student body.

Some of the standard projects of Ag-Dom are: sponsorship of the Swedish Exchange Program in which an Ag College student attends a Swedish university for one year; Mexican Exchange Program which sends a student to Chapingo for the summer; square dances for Farm and Home Week, Ag Hec Day, and the orientation square dance. The Warren Student Lounge Coffee Hour is also Ag-Dom sponsored.

Ag-Dom also attempts to promote better student-faculty relations.

Can Ag-Dom do more?

YES—it must!

As one step toward improvement, we feel that Ag-Dom must stop having elected representatives doing routine work. For instance, until the coffee hour was turned into a concession, members of student government had the jobs of short order cooks!

Ag-Dom must make more of an effort to attract the people on the Upper Campus who are interested in leadership and student government.

We also feel that Ag-Dom should make its voice heard on important campus issues. The Ag-Dom president is on the Executive Board of the University Student Council. He should be expected to represent the Ag and Home Ec Colleges in practice as well as in theory.

Ag-Dom should give active support to

the student organizations on the Upper Campus.

The farm policy seminar that Ag-Dom sponsored last year was successful. We feel that Ag-Dom can do more along these lines.

Promoting interest in the Ag and Home Ec Colleges on the part of high school and college students is also in the area of Ag-Dom usefulness. The former objective might be reached by working with the Alumni Association of the College of Agriculture.

Rather than accept defeat because of past failures, Ag-Dom must concentrate all its efforts on making a spectacular success of a particular project. This is the only way to make Council members, as well as the student body, forget past failures.

With the \$250 donation from the Pomology Club, Ag-Dom Council might stop wasting the time and energy of its membership with penny-making projects and start being a student government.

Should Ag-Dom be abolished?

NO—not if it can improve itself as it seems to be doing now. We feel that if some improvement cannot be made, Ag-Dom might as well be an appointed committee of five members. This group might operate with more efficiency than the Council now demonstrates.

Ag-Dom Council has voted to change the name of the organization to "Upper Campus Student Council." To become official, the new name must be ratified by two-thirds of the Upper Campus students. We feel that a new name is fine . . . but not if the old shell doesn't also change.

We feel that the Ag-Domecon Council has the potential to become a useful part of the Upper Campus. We, the Pomology Club, pledge our support to any projects the Council chooses to undertake. We are patiently waiting for such an undertaking to materialize.

The Pomology Club

Togetherness On The Walls

by Zilch

ZILCH HAS finally seen the legendary writing on the wall. For instance, this item in a small listening room in the Wait Avenue Music Building. On one wall, engraved with initialed hearts and the entire Greek alphabet, is a list of instructions. At the top of the list, this commandment: "Please refrain from manifesting your togetherness on the walls."

Zilch doesn't make it a habit to comment about politics, but . . . it is *that* time of year. After watching some of the television debates, Zilch would feel a lot better about the fate of our nation if all candidates were made to take Professor Kaiser's TV course.

Philosophy-in-agriculture: Does a chicken lay an egg because she *wants* to, or because she *has* to?

The old philosophy of "Time waits for no man" was proven again. Farm and Home Week was shortened last year to three days. New changes have

been made. The name has become "Cornell's Agricultural Progress Days." CAP Days will run from March 21-23 with a special youth program to follow during the spring vacation—March 27-31.

To Zilch, this means one thing—he won't have to compete with the boys in blue corduroy!

Zilch came across a very meaningful statistic: more than a third of all living persons holding degrees from the Home Ec College are employed. In the words of a world renowned philosopher, "That's swell, John."

From the spotless research laboratory of Zilch, another statistic: "Nine out of ten Home Ec girls become alumna after graduation."

Cornellians-around-the-world departments: Professor William B. Ward, head of the ET and I department, will accompany Secretary of Ag Benson on a two-week trade mission to South America. Professor—of An Hus—Trimberger will judge Holstein cattle at the National Dairy Exposition at Venezuela in December. A former Ag College grad student, Paul V. Kepner, has been chosen Administrator of the Federal Extension Service in Washington, D.C.

And finally, the Cornell Glee Club will make a concert tour in Russia over the Christmas recess.

Zilch wishes he could be there when the sounds of "High Above Cayuga's Waters" hit Moscow and Leningrad.

Zilch wonders if any alumni readers remember a charming little activity called "mud rushing"? Zilch doesn't know all the details but he has heard that when campus fields got muddy, all the males in the freshman class collected on the fields and had a general melee.

After the earthy brawl was over, the mud-covered troop converged on the Ithaca movie houses.

Judging from some of the photographs, Zilch thinks it was a pretty nasty affair. Any comments?

Attention aelourophiles (cat lovers)! November 6-12 is Cat Week International. In a fact sheet from The American Feline Society, Zilch learned that "A cat's mouth is, bacteriologically speaking, much cleaner than man's." Bacteriologically speaking, Zilch is inclined to agree.

In any case—happy cat week international everybody!

LITTLE MAN ON CAMPUS



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Ag College Mexican Style

As a participant in Ag-Domecon Council's Mexican exchange program, the author reports on his impressions of such things as teaching methods, and the Chapingo version of the Straight.

by Gerald Kral '62

EVER BEEN curious to know what student life is like on a foreign agricultural campus? If so, pull up a chair, adjust that reading lamp and let's go. South of the border, down around Mexico City, set on a high plateau of the Sierra Madres, is a college of 600 agricultural students.

Chapingo, as it is called, has for the past two years participated in a student exchange program with the Cornell Agriculture College under the sponsorship of Ag-Domecon.

Last summer I had the opportunity to represent this program and the following is a brief account of my experiences as a student at Chapingo.

I arrived at Chapingo via Electra jet on June 21, smack-dab in the middle of first term finals—their school year is just the opposite of Cornell's.

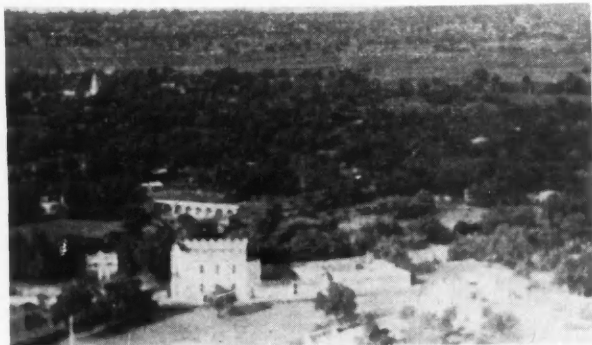
Naturally, I was prepared for hot weather, but it never materialized. Situated at an altitude of 11,556 feet, Chapingo has an Ithaca-in-fall, Miami-in-winter climate. I was able to accumulate some data during my stay, climatological and otherwise, pertinent to human habitat at this altitude and latitude. So here are the pleasant facts: average relative humidity, 45 per cent. Average annual rainfall: 38.5 inches. Average

number days of sunshine per year: 310. Hottest and coldest temperatures ever recorded: 89 and 34 degrees, respectively. The pH of drinking water: 7.2. And most noxious plant: prickly pear cactus.

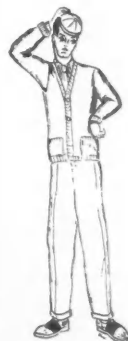
Chapingo, a model educational institution in Mexico is government supported and students attend expense free. In return, each student has a military obligation.

View of the plain from atop a large cathedral in Texcoco. Chapingo is the sooded area in the center.

Gerry Kral



Forget Something?

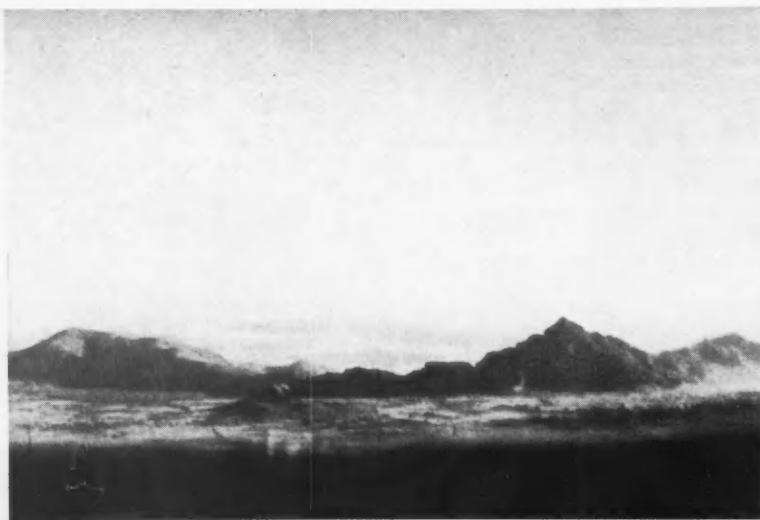


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Gerry Kral

Looking north at the Sierra Madres from a vantage point on the Campus of Chapingo.

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The military system has been renovated during peace-time and is now merely a form of strict discipline. For instance—six a. m. drill "unless" you wish to ride horses. The military also controls class attendance, general appearance, personal habits and moral behavior.

If someone earns an officer's ire he can expect an official reprimand known to Chapingo students as an "arrest." Arrests are removed by accepting detention at Chapingo for one week. A total of three arrests in one week and status as a student is removed.

The Day Begins

The day begins at six a.m. Students are informed of this critical hour by a rousing rendition of Mexican reveille. No hot water is offered, so each day is greeted with a face-full of cold, sparkling water guaranteed to wake you—completely!

Two hours before breakfast—time to enjoy a little horseback riding, swimming or close quarter drill. No matter how I looked at it, I was ready for breakfast.

At seven forty-five assembly is called, roll call taken, arrests distributed and everybody marches into the mess hall. Food is plentiful and excellent. Pancho, the head cook, is a true connoisseur of foods, since he must serve hometown cooking to students from all over South and Central America. This leaves students at liberty to choose, besides the Mexican staple of melon, eggs, beans and bread, from a fabulous variety of exotic foods.

Many Subjects Are Offered

Classes begin at nine a.m. Lectures are given in biology, botany, math, engineering, geology, soils, chemistry, physics, extension and almost anything else related to agriculture. Lectures can be classified into one of two categories, informal and formal.

In the informal type of lecture, the *maestro*, as professors are called in Mexico, speaks in a conversational manner and expounds upon his knowledge in tape recorder style. I always smiled at the ability of the *maestro* to talk for one hour at the rate of two hundred and fifty words a minute. Nothing like a good spanish lecture to start the day off right!

Each *maestro* has a Ph.D., has written a publishable book, and is a top man in his field.

The formal type of lecture was quite different from anything in my experience. Students rise as the *maestro* enters. The lecture is based upon a concise and dictatorial plan. No questions are asked in the classroom. Any questions require a personal appointment and are to be presented as a written query. If valid, it is answered.

Wishing to attend a particular lecture, I was first required to ask permission. There followed an interview at which I was to give my entire background. I was finally given permission.

Besides the lectures, students can



Gerry Keel

The Chapingo campus consists of ten acres entirely surrounded by a wall twelve feet high and three feet thick. The design is accomplished by intricate laying of ceramic bricks.

expect a number of field trips. Some of them last up to an entire term.

At noon, classes are dismissed. And since lunch is at 2 o'clock, students have a two hour break, traditionally known as the Mexican *siesta*. Things are far from siesta-like, however. Soccer, baseball, football and other forms of physical exercise are all crammed into this two hour period. Almost every sport you can think of is played at Chapingo.

I even took a couple of bull fighting lessons in Mexico City. My practice bull didn't weigh over two hundred pounds, but he still managed to give me a sound butt.

Afternoon classes start at three p.m. and sometimes last until ten, with an hour off for dinner. Prior to dinner, assembly and roll call are taken a third and final time.

Evening activities are plentiful. Symposiums, bull sessions, or a short trip to Texcoco (similar to Cortland and shortened to Tex-Mex.) are always possible. Or you can try being a disc jockey on Radio Chapingo.

A recent addition to Chapingo's social atmosphere is an ultramodern theater. Every Tuesday and Wednesday, movies of agricultural, political or just plain enjoyable topics, from Russia, America, France, England and Italy, are shown.

The theater is always available to a group of students who call themselves, "The Society for Social and Cultural Relations." Once a month they present a program resembling a parody on foreign agricultural affairs. They also present concerts, ballets, orations and symposiums.

Social Life At Chapingo

Social life at Chapingo centers around the "Casino"—Chapingo's version of Willard Straight Hall. Here, amidst cigarette smoke, billiard tables and domino games, students sign up for weekend dates, political debates and committee work.

One thing entirely lacking at Chapingo is student organization. The students have a tendency to remain in small, select cliques. As a result, I found it very difficult to circulate around the student body.

I had an opportunity to give a speech for the Society for Social and Cultural Relations. In this speech I stressed the advantages of such agricultural honor organizations as Alpha Zeta and Ho-Nun-De-Kah and also the advantages of some form of student government such as Ag-Domecon.

It will be up to future participants of this program to expand and develop these ideals of Cornell's.

And if you have the opportunity to meet the student from Mexico on this campus sometime in November or December, make it a point to discuss comparisons between Chapingo and Cornell. He will undoubtedly speak some English and it will be worth your while to learn his views. I am sure that you can get many impressions that I, unfortunately, had to neglect in the writing of this article.

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EARLY CAVE men really had a "What should I wear" problem. To get something to wear, they had to take the hide off a wild beast . . . or fellow cave men, whichever was more convenient.

The more sophisticated cave-men stripped bark from trees and made blankets which he wore during the day and slept under at night. But these Bardot-like creations would not suffice.

With the discovery of flax (linen) and cotton fibers, the road to modern textiles began. The ancient Egyptians founded the art of weaving by hanging the warp—lengthwise threads—from the bow of a tree and weighting them at the bottom. Then beginning at the top, the crosswise thread was worked back and forth.

Discovery Of Weaving

Many changes have been made since then. In the past five years cotton has taken on many new looks and characteristics. Cotton fibers have always been sighted for their absorbency and resistance to temperature and moths. But, until recently a cotton dress had to be starched and laboriously pressed before each wearing. This is no longer true.

Miss Evelyn E. Stout, Associate Professor of Textiles and Clothing, feels that the development of wash

and wear cottons is the biggest development in the cotton industry in the past five years. This has put cotton into competition with the synthetic fibers and won back many markets which seemed lost to them.

The two primary consumer concepts of easy care are: smooth drying and wrinkle resistance during use. These qualities can be given to the fabric by chemical finish, blending, and utilization of fabric construction and surface effects, or combinations of the three.

The newest of these treatments is chemical finishing. It is described by Joseph L. Williams and Frank A. McCord of the Market Research Section of the National Cotton Council of America as a process where the "finish becomes an integral and durable part of the fabric through chemical reaction with the fiber."

"Most easy care cottons are produced by the use of chemical finishes," say two researchers.

The birth of these resins did not solve cotton problems immediately. It has recently been shown that subtle changes in fabric weaving can improve tear strength of lightweight, resin treated cotton fabrics without damaging other properties or adding cost to the material.

The quality of the cotton fabric and the fibers we use today have been greatly improved. Miss Stout explains that long fiber cotton is

now being grown in irrigated areas in southwestern United States. This crossbreed is a combination of native and Egyptian cotton.

Machinery has been perfected to improve the product and to increase efficiency of production. As an ex-



Cotton Council

Through the years more and more machinery has been perfected to increase efficiency and quality of cotton production. The hand pickers (above) are being replaced with the picking machine with which one man can do the work of many.



Revisions

n Their Front

m the time of the caveman
he wash and the businessman
on and wool followed civili-
on to become clothing, home
furnish industry.

by Carole J. Wedner '61

ample, Miss Stout cites the new Shuttleless looms. They are smaller and faster than the looms now in use and may have widespread use in the future.

The Importance Of Byproducts

When the Egyptians used cotton thousands of years ago there were many parts of the cotton plant wasted. Today the byproducts of cotton are "almost as valuable as the cotton itself," states Miss Stout.

The linters (short fibers which cling to the seed after ginning) are used for rayon, as is wood pulp. Although wood pulp has become the chief ingredient, the use of cotton linters and possibly poor grades of cotton may have a "big upsurge" Miss Stout claims. The reason for this, she explains, is the new kinds of rayon which are coming on the market. These will "be stronger when wet, may look like linen, are quite stable, and do not stretch." Products made from these new rayons will have tags with such trade names as AVRIL, AVRON, AVCRON (this is a curled one for use in rugs and upholstery), and MOYNEL.

The cotton seeds have important byproducts too. First they are crushed and the oil removed to be used in cooking fat, oil, and oleo-

margarine. The cake left is used for cattle feed and the residue for fertilizer.

Like cotton, wool has taken on new dimensions and stature.

The newest and most revolutionary development is a finish for permanently creasing wool.

Wool slacks with permanent creases have been on the market since March 1, 1959. The demand for them has been spectacular. One New York store sold more than 6,000 pairs in a single season.

This new treatment does not produce a wrinkle resistant fabric, but does stabilize the final shape so wrinkles tend to hang out.

Garments treated must be dry cleaned as any other woolen, but the creases remain sharp, making pressing much easier. Pleated skirts need only be hung up after dry cleaning and they resume their original pleated state.

Moth Proofing Possible

Another step in making natural fibers more desirable is permanent mothproofing—by adding DIELDRIN to the dye bath. This solution had its previous use as an insecticide in agriculture and public health.

The perfection of DIELDRIN has opened the way to another innovation—washable wools. Shrinkage control, says Miss Stout, is already possible to some extent. The United States Army buys nothing but wool socks. Since the socks do not shrink they are saving the taxpayer thousands of dollars.

Research On Wool Continues

Other work is being done to increase the sale and use of natural fibers. The United States Department of Agriculture, in its Wool and Mohair Laboratory in Albany, California has "a reasonably strong basic research program integrated closely with development and applied research," according to Dr. Harold P. Lungren, Chief of the Laboratory.

A good deal of the research going on there is on making wool an easy-care fabric. Present laboratory results show that such desirable characteristics as shrink-resistance, quicker drying, and resistance to mussiness, pilling, and soiling can be given to wool, claims Dr. Lungren.

Since wool and cotton have been around for so long a time, they could be taken for granted. With

the new processes being developed to increase production and make the fabrics more desirable, promotion is an essential part of today's natural fiber industry. Both Wool and Cotton have special promotion representatives—The Wool Bureau Incorporated and The National Cotton Council.

In addition to promoting research, these organizations plan and carry out promotional campaigns.

The Cotton Council bases its campaign for cotton clothing on its "Maid of Cotton," a girl chosen from a cotton producing state to represent the industry. This year they also stand behind the slogan "Cotton is a Natural" and have launched an all-out campaign.

The Council's advertising "bombardment" is aimed not only at the consumer, but also at the manufacturer and retailer. Advertisements will also appear in industrial publications and farm magazines to promote industrial cotton and cotton-seed products.

Promotion, research, and constant improvement on product and production have helped make and keep cotton and wool tops in fibers and fabrics. Experts predict that this trend will continue far into the future.

The trouser leg at left was treated. Leg at right was untreated. Both were saturated in water, from the knee down, for 24 hours, then dried—but not pressed.

Wool Bureau



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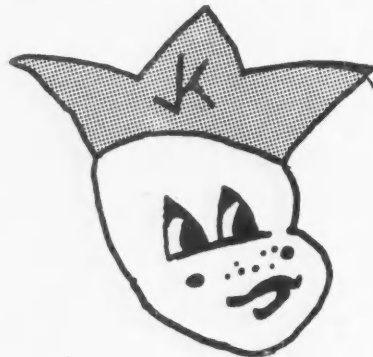
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National Science Foundation Answers

The Desperate Call For Scientists

N.S.F. offers young scientists
a chance to preview their
chosen field.

by Jane E. Brody '62

WITH the number of satellites increasing in today's sky, one's ears simply cannot shut out the cry for "more scientists, more scientists." And, naturally enough, it is the National Science Foundation, better known as NSF, which is constantly tuned to the frequency of this desperate call. The response?—a nationwide summer science program subsidized by the Foundation.

This past summer Cornell University experienced its second year of participation in this attempt to increase our supply of scientists. But we are not just short of scientists. *Good* scientists are needed; competence makes a good scientist, and sincere interest is the basis for acquiring competence. The Foundation has just these goals in mind and is approaching them from as many sides as possible—from the high school student, the undergraduate, and the high school teacher levels. The program has assumed all its forms here on this campus, each aspect being directed by a University professor who has the cooperation of fellow faculty members.

Professor George C. Kent, head of the Department of Plant Pathology, was director of undergraduate research—a program which enabled undergraduates to carry out their own research projects under the direction of a Cornell professor. As Dr. Kent sees the main purpose of the program, it is to give the student who *wants* experience in science an opportunity to participate in his chosen field and get a preview of what lies ahead.

High Schoolers Gain Insight, Too

Dr. Kent's observations extend to the high school student level: "A lot of these kids want something to do outside of high school, and they are not all athletically or musically inclined."

The activities of some 110 high school students were coordinated by Associate Professor Thomas R. Nielsen of the agronomy department. Of the group, 13 participated in actual research in the College of Agriculture while the others took courses in mathematics, chemistry, zoology, and physics. These students, Dr. Nielsen feels, had the

opportunity to experience real college life—including dorm living, social and academic decisions, college courses work and all associated joys, trials, and tribulations.

Students Score Program Successful

The reaction of the students themselves?—"The summer's work directed my future toward science," "I reaffirmed my plan to go into the research field," "It has helped me realize the complexities of my chosen field and my abilities to cope with them," "I found that learning principles and not getting 100's is the important thing"—and a multitude of other similar comments, comments which indicate that NSF is the road to success. Of course, there is still much room for improvement—"time is too short," "too little freedom in the lab," etc.—but at least the ball is rolling in the right direction.

The best is yet to come—that part which attacks the problem of stimulating scientific interest at its very roots—a special program for high school science teachers, unique to the Cornell campus. It is designed to better enable the high school teacher to develop a proper understanding of science and scientists in his own students.

Professor Philip G. Johnson of the rural education department, himself an ex-high school science teacher, directed the program for 25 teachers who carried out their own research under the guidance of Cornell professors.

Back At School

Several of these teachers returned to their respective schools to continue further work during the academic year employing the assistance of their own students.

Dr. Kent observes, it is useless to encourage the high school student through special summer work if further growth is stifled when he returns to school in the fall.

Good instruction is an all-important thing. But how can a teacher convey the true meaning of scientific research when he himself has never participated in it?

The problem, of course, is much deeper than this. It involves restructuring whole faculties, reorganizing administrations, changing curricula, and the like—all of which take time, money, and hard work. But a start has been made—at least something is being done.

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The Works Of The County Chairman

TO EFFECTIVELY assist in the high school recruitment program for the College of Agriculture, 56 County Chairmen, supported by more than 300 other key alumni, are organized for volunteer work. The County Chairmen and key alumni provide a line of communications between the College and local high school students in search of a college education.

Each County Chairman is free to plan and develop a high school contact program in accordance with the needs of the county. One of the first jobs is to locate and designate key alumni to each of the county high schools. Groups of this kind meet at least once each year to develop plans for the new school year and to review past accomplishments.

The objectives for this effort are threefold: first, to promote and develop a better understanding with school guidance counselors about entrance requirements and the wide variety of study courses offered by the College; second, to develop contacts and to stimulate the interest of parents, and students who are best qualified for entrance; third, to coordinate the county activities with those of the Office of Resident Instruction for the College.

There are, of course, many details for the County Chairmen to consider. One which requires consider-

able effort is the arranging and scheduling of boys for the "Open House" activities sponsored jointly by the College and the Alumni Association.

The work of alumni is typified by the job being done by Bill Blackburn, Alumni Chairman for Orleans County. Bill has recently taken over the Chairmanship from Tom LaMont, '27, a member of the Alumni Association Executive Committee and former president. This fall five Orleans County boys entered the College—Warren Beeton and David Hill from Medina, New York, Robert Husted and Roger La Mont from Albion, and Bruce Sartwell from Watport.

Bruce and Warren were valedictorians of their respective high school classes. Robert Husted and Warren Beeton received the George La Mont scholarships for their freshman year.

All interested alumni are encouraged to assist in the work of the Alumni Association. Simply contact either the County Chairman or key alumni for your school and inform them of the qualified high school students who are considering a choice of colleges.

Participants in the Association's activities are interested in telling the story of the College of Agriculture at Cornell University, and in getting more qualified students enrolled.

The New Admissions Counselor



BERNARD A. CURVEY has recently been appointed Admissions Counselor for the College of Agriculture.

Curvey received his B.S. degree in Agricultural Industries from Southern Illinois University, and his M.S. in Agricultural Economics from Cornell. Prior to his college training, Curvey operated a cash grain farm in Central Illinois and completed a tour of duty with the Air Force.

Curvey's new job as Admission Counselor is primarily in the field of public relations. He will represent the College at various high schools throughout the State, talking with guidance counselors, Vocational Agriculture teachers and students. The new Admissions Counselor also will work closely with alumni who are interested in serving as ambassadors for the College.

Meeting with professional agriculture groups, planning tours of the campus, writing periodic news letters to alumni, and participating in radio and television programs are some of Mr. Curvey's other duties. He will also work closely with the Admissions Committee to assist in reviewing applications and handle interviews with prospective students.

Polo---

A Horses'

Game

Horses and men combine to make Polo at Cornell, but even in the rules of the game the horses come first.

by Frank E. Fee, Jr. '64

TWO PLAYERS charging down the riding hall at a full gallop, each intent on getting control of the ball; the brief scramble, and then away, up the ring again; the sudden sharp turn, the arc of the player's arm as he takes a shot; the pellmell dashes up and down the ring; these are the thrills of polo at Cornell.

Polo at Cornell was sponsored, for many years, by the Army R.O.T.C. Early in 1948, when the Army gave up horses, the Cornell Polo Club was created.

One of the few consistently victorious teams on campus, the Cornell polo team has won five out of the last seven Intercollegiate Polo Championships. Out of 29 games played last year, they won twenty-five.

But in polo, a winning team means more than just men.

The primary ingredient of a good team is good polo ponies. Not just any horse will do for the team. First of all, the polo pony must be



Evening Star Diamond Ring

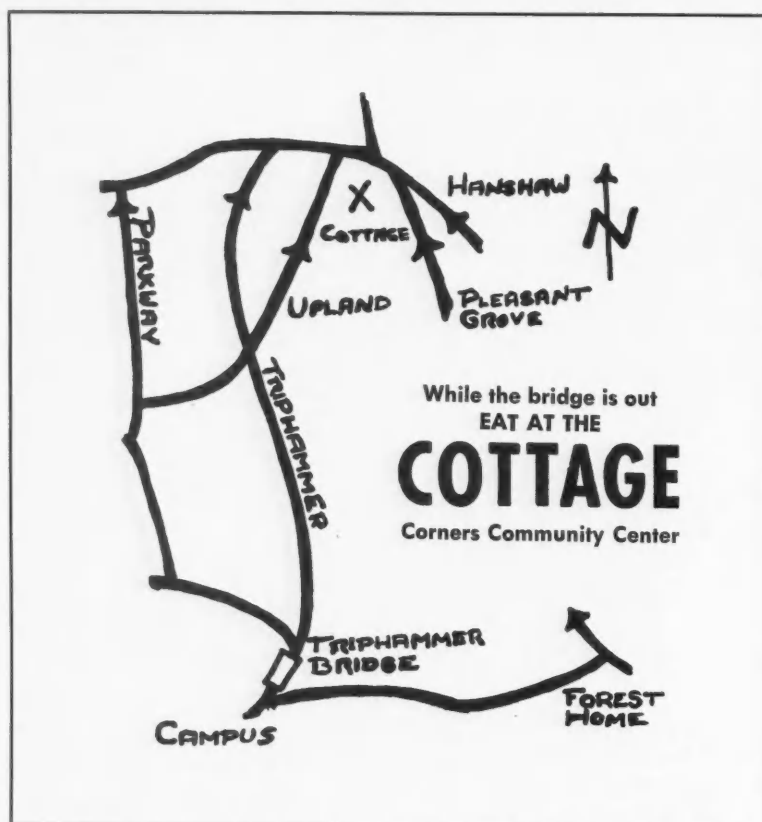


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just that, a pony. Large horses will not have the agility to make the quick turns and sudden stops that a small horse will. The polo pony must have endurance. For this reason, the Quarter Horse does not make the best of mount for the game. Speed is very important, as is ease of handling, and calmness. Put these all together, and a polo mount is born.

Good Coaching Essential

Practiced ponies and players are a must, but a third ingredient is necessary to field a championship team—an excellent coaching staff.

The coaching staff is responsible for turning out both the players and the ponies.

Coaching the Varsity is "Doc" Roberts, a veteran of twenty-seven years of playing, and a good many years of coaching the Cornell teams as well as being a former team member. Doc was on the team that won Cornell's first indoor intercollegiate championship.

Dierk Terlouw is in charge of the Freshman. He has the challenging task of teaching boys who have never played the game before. Frank Paige helps out with both the Varsity and Freshman teams, and in addition, he acts as referee at most of the home games.

Careful! Don't Hook That Horse

The first-time viewer will begin to think that this game has no set rules, but a blast from the referee's whistle will soon dispell this idea. "Number one foul, a free shot at an undefended goal," but why? It looked pretty clever to reach in front of the other fellow's mount and hook his mallet.

This brings up still another part of polo—the rules. While it may look as though polo is just one mad scramble, the United States Polo Association, the governing body of polo in America, has set up a complex system of rules and regulations with just one thought in mind: maximum protection for the horse. It is to protect the horse that a rider may not reach across or between the legs of an opponent's mount. For the pony's protection a player may not cross directly in front of an opponent or across the line set up between the ball and the rider.

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Polo has come a long way since the time fifty years ago when the Imperial Russian Cavalry was forbidden to play the game because of the wear and tear on the horses!

Handicaps For Good Players

The USPA, in addition to providing rules for the game, also sets up a system of handicapping players throughout the United States. This is known as goal ratings, and the goal ratings run from 0 to 10 goals. These goal ratings do not reflect on the number of goals a player is expected to make in a game, but are rather an indication that the player has the ability to play on a higher plain than others. The Cornell polo team is fortunate to have two rated players on the squad: Ben Baldwin at two goals, and Frank Butterworth, with a one goal rating. The goal ratings do not hold in collegiate play, but are used for tournament play.

Indoor polo at Cornell is played with three-man squads, with each game divided into four, seven and one-half minute chukkers.

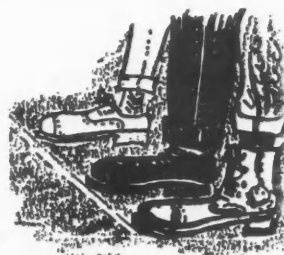
The Cornell polo team does a lot of traveling to games, and the cost of trips to such places as Charlottesville, Virginia, and Culver, Indiana, runs quite high. The University subsidizes the team to a certain extent, but the bulk of the finances is raised by the team members themselves. During the football season, the team parks cars on the riding hall premises, and every year the team runs what has become the second largest Quarter and Cutting Horse Show in the East.

Polo This Year

The polo season began October 22, when a team from Westchester County came to Cornell. Among the other well-known teams that will be on the weekly schedule are: Cleveland, Myopia team from Boston, Avon, Princeton, Harvard, Yale, University of Virginia, and Georgetown University.

When you see a rider spur his horse on after the ball and take a shot at the goal, chances are that this Cornell polo player is connected with the Ag College. Eight out of the 12 team members are from the Ag or Veterinary Colleges, including the team captain, Pat Baker, Ag '61.

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Clubs on The Upper Quad



Veg Crops Club

VEGETABLE CROPS Club is concerned with topics related to the vegetable industry. Membership is open to anyone interested in our activities.

The monthly meetings are highlighted by a speaker. Discussion and refreshments follow.

In addition to participating in Farm and Home Week the Club may make some trips to vegetable areas in the Northeast.

We hope to see you at our next meeting.



Conservation Club

THE CONSERVATION Club is a group of Cornell students interested in conservation and natural history. Every other Thursday evening, members meet in Fernow Hall at 7:30 p.m. At these meetings the club listens to speakers, usually professional conservationists, and plans events and projects.

For projects, the club participates in wildlife census, co-sponsors the Audubon Screen Tours, and presents exhibits and gives talks to interested groups.



From the College Press

- **NEW CHEESE DIP**—Weight-watchers, budget balancers, and gourmets may soon be able to add a new product to their shopping lists — a tasty, low-calorie, and inexpensive homogenized cottage cheese dip, says Prof. Frank Kosikowski.
- **CHICKEN FEED INGREDIENT**—A new chicken feed ingredient that includes soybean oil may mean healthier, more productive poultry. The product, consisting of soybeans rolled into very thin flakes, was developed by Cornell researchers.
- **POULTRY HOUSE LIGHTING**—Poultrymen who plan to install or change lights in their chicken houses might better stick to the old lighting stand-bys. Cornell research shows that the lighting that is best for egg production is exactly what most farmers are using now.
- **MINIMUM TILLAGE**—Contrary to popular belief, research shows that minimum tillage with modern equipment not only leaves the soil in good condition but actually increases crop yields on many soils, Prof. Hugh Wilson reports.
- **EMPLOYED HOME ECONOMISTS**—More than a third of all living persons holding degrees from the College of Home Economics are employed, reports Mrs. Doris Wood, associate director of placement.
- **VITAMIN B-12 RESEARCH**—Scientists, directed by Dr. Louise J. Daniels, are seeking a better understanding of vitamin B-12. Their research could lead to information which will help nutritionists and housewives plan better balanced diets, and doctors in treating metabolic diseases.
- **HORMONES CONTROL APPPLE DROP**—Development of plant growth regulating hormones that keep apples from maturing too fast and then dropping before harvest time may save apple growers thousands of bushels of apples yearly, Prof. Louis Edgerton says.
- **PLANT RESEARCH CENTER**—A \$72,100 grant has been made to the College of Agriculture by the National Science Foundation to support construction of a new center for basic research in plant virology and plant nematology. This amount has been matched by New York State.

For further information on any of the above items contact the Cornell Countryman.

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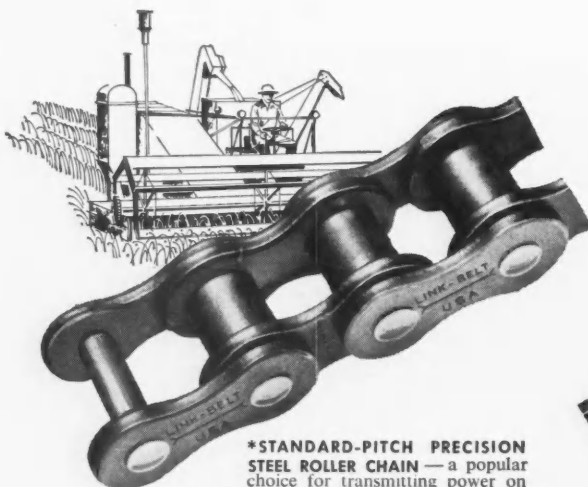
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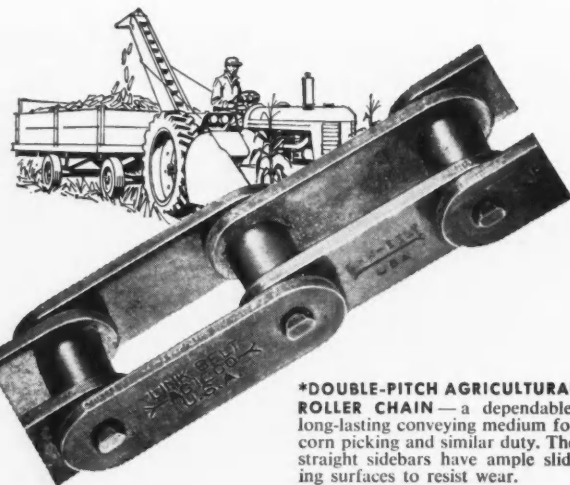
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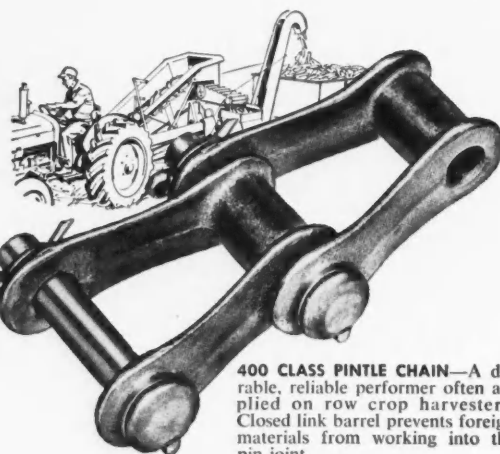
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